

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 21-31, as follows:

Mirror ELF (mE) programs couple an order umpire (oU) with an external point, such as external exchange 80, or with another order umpire on system 5. A mE is also referred to as a representation process. In a generally symmetric manner, when an order is represented at oU 30 and at exchange 80, before acting upon the order, oU 30 first checks with exchange 80, and after exchange 80 confirms, oU 30 takes its action. As explained in detail below, oU 30 must ensure that exchange 80 will not act upon the order while oU 30 does so; accordingly, a mirror ELF is a conduit for cancel and post actions, but not execution actions. The mirror ELF also transmits commands between oU 30 and external exchange 80 with respect to entering fast symbol mode (defined below), re-synchronizing the books when fast symbol mode is finished, and ending fast symbol mode. A symmetrical situation exists with respect to exchange 80 acting upon the order, and entering and leaving fast symbol mode.

Please amend the paragraph at page 75, lines 3-8, as follows:

Fig. 49 is a flowchart showing cancel from mirror ELF processing. A practical application of cancel from mirror ELF processing is as follows. Let it be assumed that a party at an external point cancels its order at external exchange 80, which is linked via mE 50 to oU 30. In response to the party's cancellation, external exchange 80 sends a cancel order message to mE 50 which forwards the cancel message to oU 30. The cancel message from mE 50 is processed by oU 30 as described below.

Please amend the paragraph at page 75, line 29, to page 76, line 8, as follows:

At step 1108, oU 30 tests whether the cancel message from mE 50 was a regular cancel or a cancel for execution. In the scenario given above, since the party owning the order generated a cancel message, mE 50 sent a regular cancel message. However, if external exchange 80 had

wanted to execute the order, then mE 50 would have sent a cancel for execution message. If the message was a regular cancel, then at step 1109, oU 30 checks whether the amount available was less than the amount specified in the cancel message, and if so, puts the lesser of the difference and the amount in-process in a pending queue for cancellation and then proceeds to step 1110. Accordingly, whenever the amount not available is released from being in-process, oU 30 will try to cancel the just released amount. This is the best that oU 30 can do to fulfill the cancel message from mE 50. Otherwise, if the message was a cancel for execution, oU 30 proceeds directly to step 1110.

Please amend the paragraph at page 77, lines 25-26, as follows:

At step 1134, oU 30 sets the parameter A to be the number of shares permanently posted at step [[1127]] 1132, and processing is complete.